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JUDITH A. SZEPESI
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2145	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/660,531	GENSKE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Azizul Choudhury	2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6,9-13,16-48 and 51-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6,9-13,16-48 and 51-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the correspondence received on August 23, 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 9-13, 16-48 and 51-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garney (US Pat No: 5,319,751).

1. With regards to claim 1, Garney teaches a computer environment where devices are occasionally connected together, a method for automated transmission and execution of an executable file of interest originating from a first device, upon the first device's connection to a second device, the method comprising: Detecting a connection of the first device to a particular host device selected from a plurality of other devices capable of hosting the first device (PCMCIA cards allow for connection to any computer (host) with a PCMCIA slot (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney)); identifying the particular host device that is connected to the first device, including determining communication information allowing communication between the first device and the particular host device, and determining command information allowing the first device to invoke

execution of the application or driver of interest at the particular host device; based on said determined communication information, transmitting the executable file of interest from said first device to the particular host device; and based on said determined command information, invoking execution of the executable file of interest after it has been transmitted to the particular host device; and entering a listening mode, awaiting commands from the executable file running on the particular host device (In Garney's design, the feature card (first device) is attachable to a computer system (host) (column 3, lines 23-40, Garney). When a connection is made between the feature card (first device) and the computer system (host), data can be transferred (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney) between the two devices since they recognize one another (an identification is made). This also means it is inherent that a communication protocol is established. The feature card contains driver stub code that is transferred from the card to the computer and is executed at the computer (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney). If the driver already exists within the computer, the driver is not retrieved from the feature card (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney).

However, Garney does not explicitly cite within the specifications the use of multiple computers (hosts) to which to connect the feature cards (first device). Garney does however state that the feature card preferably be of PCMCIA form (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney). It is well known by those skilled in the art that PCMCIA cards can be attached to any computer (host) with PCMCIA slots. PCMCIA is a standard; hence one PCMCIA card can be connected to any one of a plurality of computers with PCMCIA slots. One benefit PCMCIA cards provide by being removable is providing resources

(i.e. network card provides the resource of network connectivity means) to computers that otherwise lack that particular resource. Garney further supports this when it is stated, "the use of removable feature cards is particularly significant for portable computers or lap top computers... (column 1, lines 26-52, Garney). Official notice is hereby taken that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to use feature cards (PCMCIA cards) with multiple computers (hosts), for the purpose of providing a resource to a computer (column 1, lines 26-52, Garney)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Garney teaches a method wherein said executable file of interest comprises a device driver file (The file within the feature card of Garney's design is an executable driver (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney)).
3. With regards to claim 3, Garney teaches a method wherein said device driver file, upon execution controls the interaction between the first device and the particular host device, and further controls the operation of said first device (After the driver is loaded into the computer, the feature card is accessible by the computer (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).
4. With regards to claim 4, Garney teaches a method wherein said executable file comprises a binary file having instructions capable of executing at said second device (The driver of Garney's design is executable at a second device (computer) (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney)).

5. With regards to claim 5, Garney teaches a method wherein said executable file comprises an application program capable of executing at said second device (The driver of Garney's design is executable at a second device (computer) (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney)).

6. With regards to claim 6, Garney teaches a method wherein said first device includes an add-in device capable of being hosted by said second device (The feature card (first device) of Garney's design is inserted into the computer (second device/host) (column 3, lines 23-40, Garney)).

7. With regards to claim 9, Garney teaches a method wherein said second device includes a computing device capable of hosting other devices (The second device of Garney's design is a computer device (column 3, lines 23-34, Garney). Plus reasonable modifications and variations are acceptable within the design (column 14, lines 46-51, Garney)).

8. With regards to claim 10, Garney teaches a method wherein said second device includes wireless transmission capability for transferring information received from said first device to other devices (Garney's design allows for networking means (column 3, lines 23-34, Garney). The disclosure also teaches that modifications and variations are acceptable (column 14, lines 46-51, Garney)).

9. With regards to claim 11, Garney teaches a method wherein said first and second devices are occasionally connected together (The feature cards of Garney's design are removable (column 3, lines 23-34, Garney)).

10. With regards to claim 12, Garney teaches a method wherein said first and second devices are permanently connected together (When the feature cards (first device) are inserted into the computer (second device) (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), the card can be left in the computer).

11. With regards to claim 13, Garney teaches a method wherein said first and second devices are connected together via one or more of the following: a serial communication link, an RS-232 serial communication link, a universal serial bus (USB) link (A bus connects the feature card with the computer system in Garney's design (Figure 1, Garney)).

12. With regards to claim 16, Garney teaches a method wherein invocation of said identifying step occurs upon connecting said first and second devices together (Garney's design has the invocation of identifying steps occur upon connecting the devices (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).

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13. With regards to claim 17, Garney teaches a method wherein said identifying step includes: probing the first device's environment for determining which devices, if any, the first device is attached to (A driver will not be loaded if a driver already exists (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney)).

14. With regards to claim 18, Garney teaches a method wherein said probing step includes: determining a default communication medium for probing for new devices (The feature card inserted into the computer in Garney's design is either a known or unknown card, hence a default communication medium inherently must exist for probing new devices).

15. With regards to claim 19, Garney teaches a method wherein said default communication medium is specified initially by factory-preset information (The feature card inserted into the computer in Garney's design is either a known or unknown card, hence a default communication medium inherently must exist for probing new devices).

16. With regards to claim 20, Garney teaches a method wherein said default communication medium is a selected one of wireless and wired communication medium (The feature card inserted into the computer in Garney's design is either a known or unknown card, hence a default communication medium inherently must exist for probing new devices).

17. With regards to claim 21, Garney teaches a method wherein said default communication medium includes serial (RS-232) and USB (Universal Serial Bus) wired communication medium (A bus connects the feature card with the computer system in Garney's design (Figure 1, Garney)).

18. With regards to claim 22, Garney teaches a method wherein said factory-preset information is stored in a registry of the first device (The driver information is allocated within the feature card (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).

19. With regards to claim 23, Garney teaches a method wherein said factory-preset information includes a default communication rate and default handshake protocol for at least one potential host device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a default rate and protocol is present).

20. With regards to claim 24, Garney teaches a method wherein said probing step includes: executing an initial sequence of handshake commands and comparing any response received to a list of known responses for identifying a particular host device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

21. With regards to claim 25, Garney teaches a method wherein said probing step continues until all known potential host devices have been enumerated (Drivers are searched to check if the device is known, otherwise a driver is loaded from the device (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney)).

22. With regards to claim 26, Garney teaches a method wherein said identifying step includes: updating a registry at said first device for indicating any connected host device that has been identified (Drivers are searched to check if the device is known, otherwise a driver is loaded from the device (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney)).

23. With regards to claim 27, Garney teaches a method further comprising: upon identifying at least one particular host device, ensuring that a state of TCP/IP communication is reached between said first device and the particular identified host device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

24. With regards to claim 28, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of ensuring that a state of TCP/IP communication is reached includes: initiating a PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) communication session between said first and second devices, and, thereafter initiating a TCP/IP communication session between said first and second

devices (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

25. With regards to claim 29, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of ensuring that a state of TCP/IP communication is reached includes: determining an IP (Internet Protocol) address for said second device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a default rate and protocol is present).

26. With regards to claim 30, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of transmitting the executable file of interest includes: opening the executable file of interest at the first device; and streaming the opened executable file of interest from the first device to the second device (The driver is transferred from the feature card (second device) to the computer system (first device)).

27. With regards to claim 31, Garney teaches a method wherein said streaming step includes: employing Extensible Markup Language (XML) file format for packaging said executable file of interest for delivery to the second device (The driver is a file, no limitation is placed on the type of files that are permissible for use within the design).

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28. With regards to claim 32, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of transmitting further comprises: returning to said first device a file handle permitting said first device to access said executable file of interest transmitted to said second device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

29. With regards to claim 33, Garney teaches a method wherein said file handle comprises a file handle that may be understood by said second device for accessing a particular file of interest at said second device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

30. With regards to claim 34, Garney teaches a method wherein said executable file of interest comprises a byte-code program, and wherein said second device includes capability for executing byte-code programs (The driver from the feature card (second device) is executed on the computer system (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). Hence the driver file transferred is executable and comprises a byte-code program).

31. With regards to claim 35, Garney teaches a method wherein said executable file of interest comprises a Java program, and wherein said second device includes a Java Virtual Machine for executing Java programs (The driver from the feature card (second device) is executed on the computer system (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). Hence the driver file transferred is executable and no limitation is imposed as to the applicable languages).

32. With regards to claim 36, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of invoking execution of the executable file of interest includes: issuing a command from said first device to said second device to begin execution at said second device of said executable file of interest (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory and executing without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

33. With regards to claim 37, Garney teaches a method wherein said step of invoking execution of the executable file of interest includes: triggering execution of said executable file indirectly at said second device by instructing said second device to restart itself (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory and executing without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

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34. With regards to claim 38, Garney teaches a method further comprising: placing said first device in a listening mode, after said first device has invoked execution of said executable file at said second device (The claimed step is known in the art as polling. Since the computer system (second device) responds to the insertion of the feature card (first device), it is inherent that the computer system is polling).

35. With regards to claim 39, Garney teaches a method wherein said first device awaits commands from said second device, while said first device is in a listening mode (The claimed step is known in the art as polling. Since the computer system (second device) responds to the insertion of the feature card (first device), it is inherent that the computer system is polling).

36. With regards to claim 40, Garney teaches a method wherein commands received at said first device from said second device control operation of said first device (The driver transferred from the feature card (first device) to the computer system (second device), helps the computer system (second device) control the feature card (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).

37. With regards to claim 41, Garney teaches a multi-device system (a method can be a system) providing automated loading and execution of a device driver required for enabling interaction between connected devices, the system comprising: a first device that may be connected to a plurality of second devices that are capable of hosting the

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first device (PCMCIA cards allow for connection to any computer (host) with a PCMCIA slot (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney)); and a subsystem, incorporated in the first device, for automatically; identifying the second device upon connection to the first device, said subsystem initiating communication between the two devices; uploading the device driver of interest from the first device to the second device; and transmitting at least one command from the first device that invokes execution of the driver of interest at the second device, whereupon the driver executes at the second device, the driver for controlling the interaction between the first device and the second device, and further for controlling the operation of the first device (In Garney's design, the feature card (first device) is attachable to a computer system (host) (column 3, lines 23-40, Garney). When a connection is made between the feature card (first device) and the computer system (host), data can be transferred (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney) between the two devices since they recognize one another (an identification is made). This also means it is inherent that a communication protocol is established. The feature card contains driver stub code that is transferred from the card to the computer and is executed at the computer (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney). If the driver already exists within the computer, the driver is not retrieved from the feature card (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney)).

38. With regards to claim 42, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said device driver comprises a binary file having instructions capable of

executing at said second device (The driver file is executable and is hence a binary file (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney)).

39. With regards to claim 43, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said binary file comprises native machine instructions for execution by a processor at said second device (The driver file is executable in the computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).

40. With regards to claim 44, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said binary file comprises byte-code instructions for execution by an interpreter at said second device (The driver file is executable in the computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney)).

41. With regards to claim 45, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said binary file comprises a Java program and wherein said second device includes a Java Virtual Machine for executing Java programs (The driver from the feature card (second device) is executed on the computer system (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). Hence the driver file transferred is executable and no limitation is imposed as to the applicable languages).

42. With regards to claim 46, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said driver includes: instructions for unpacking other executable files for

execution at said second device (The driver from the feature card (second device) is executed on the computer system (first device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). Hence the driver file transferred is executable and no limitation is imposed as to the applicable languages).

43. With regards to claim 47, Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said first device comprises an add-in device capable of being hosted by said second device (The feature card (first device) of Garney's design is inserted into the computer (second device/host) (column 3, lines 23-40, Garney)).

44. With regards to claim 48 Garney teaches a system (a method can be a system) wherein said first device comprises a digital camera device, and wherein said second device comprises a handheld device capable of hosting said digital camera device (The second device of Garney's design is a computer device (column 3, lines 23-34, Garney). Plus reasonable modifications and variations are acceptable within the design (column 14, lines 46-51, Garney)).

45. With regards to claim 51, Garney teaches a client device comprising: a physical manager identify a host coupled to the client device, the host selected from among a plurality of potential hosts which may be coupled to the client device (PCMCIA cards allow for connection to any computer (host) with a PCMCIA slot (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney)); a TCP/IP stack to initiate a communication session with the host; an

application/driver uploader to upload an executable object of interest onto the host device, the executable object of interest determined based on the identity of the host device determined by the physical manager; and a file handle returned to the client device by the host device to allow the client device to perform a variety of operations on the uploaded object of interest as it resides at the host device, including starting up an application or driver in the object of interest (In Garney's design, the feature card is attachable to a computer system (host) (column 3, lines 23-40, Garney). When a connection is made between the feature card (first device) and the computer system (host), data can be transferred (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney) between the two devices since they recognize one another (an identification is made). This also means it is inherent that a communication protocol is established. The feature card contains driver stub code that is transferred from the card to the computer and is executed at the computer (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney). If the driver already exists within the computer, the driver is not retrieved from the feature card (column 4, lines 8-21, Garney). Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

46. With regards to claim 52, Garney teaches a client device further comprising: a registry to serve as a repository indicating various configuration settings, such as TCP/IP configuration settings, that are set in order to communicate with a particular host device (Since the driver information is transferred into a computer system memory

without it being known what device is attaching to the computer system (column 3, lines 63-68, Garney), it is inherent that a protocol is present).

47. With regards to claims 53 and 55, Garney teaches the method wherein the plurality of other devices comprise at least two devices, and wherein the communication information is different for each of the two devices (The feature card of Garney's design provides linkage information to the computer (host) to allow the computer to link (connect) the device with the OS (column 7, lines 26-56, Garney)).

48. With regards to claims 54, 56 and 57, Garney teaches the system wherein the plurality of second devices include at least two devices having different device drivers (PCMCIA cards allow for connection to any computer (host) with a PCMCIA slot and Garney's design allows the design to be a PCMCIA card (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney). It is well-known that computers are able to have different drivers between one another).

49. The motivation applied in the rejection to claim 1 are applicable to claims 2-6, 9-13, 16-48 and 51-57.

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50. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

51. Claims 7-8 and 49-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garney in view of Shaughnessy et al (US Pat No: US005928325A), hereafter referred to as Shaughnessy.

51. With regards to claims 7, Garney teaches through Shaughnessy a method wherein said first device comprises a digital camera device and wherein said method further comprises: upon execution of said executable file at said second device, transferring image information from said digital camera device to said second device

Garney teaches a design allowing a feature card (first device) to transfer and execute a driver on a computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). However, Garney does not disclose the wireless transfer of an image.

Shaughnessy teaches a design that allows for the transmission of digital images (column 4, line 26, Shaughnessy). In addition, Shaughnessy teaches how wireless communication resources such as cell phones are able to transmit and receiver the digital images in the design (column 4, lines 23-29, Shaughnessy). Furthermore, a figure in Shaughnessy's design illustrates how

the design allows the image to be transferred wirelessly from a phone to a portable wireless terminal (third device) (Figure 1, Shaughnessy).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Shaughnessy with those of Garney, to provide a computer system having an interface for receiving removable electronic feature cards that may be inserted or removed at any time during operation of the computer system (column 4, lines 50-54)).

52. With regards to claim 8, Garney teaches through Shaughnessy a method further comprising: after transferring said image information from said digital camera device to said second device, wirelessly transmitting said image information to a third device

Garney teaches a design allowing a feature card (first device) to transfer and execute a driver on a computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). However, Garney does not disclose the wireless transfer of an image.

Shaughnessy teaches a design that allows for the transmission of digital images (column 4, line 26, Shaughnessy). In addition, Shaughnessy teaches how wireless communication resources such as cell phones are able to transmit and receiver the digital images in the design (column 4, lines 23-29, Shaughnessy). Furthermore, a figure in Shaughnessy's design illustrates how

the design allows the image to be transferred wirelessly from a phone to a portable wireless terminal (third device) (Figure 1, Shaughnessy).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Shaughnessy with those of Garney, to provide a computer system having an interface for receiving removable electronic feature cards that may be inserted or removed at any time during operation of the computer system (column 4, lines 50-54)).

53. With regards to claim 49 Garney teaches through Shaughnessy a system (a method can be a system) wherein said handheld computing device functions to retrieve digital image information from said digital camera device and wirelessly transmit that information to another system

Garney teaches a design allowing a feature card (first device) to transfer and execute a driver on a computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). However, Garney does not disclose the wireless transfer of an image.

Shaughnessy teaches a design that allows for the transmission of digital images (column 4, line 26, Shaughnessy). In addition, Shaughnessy teaches how wireless communication resources such as cell phones are able to transmit and receiver the digital images in the design (column 4, lines 23-29, Shaughnessy). Furthermore, a figure in Shaughnessy's design illustrates how

the design allows the image to be transferred wirelessly from a phone to a portable wireless terminal (third device) (Figure 1, Shaughnessy).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Shaughnessy with those of Garney, to provide a computer system having an interface for receiving removable electronic feature cards that may be inserted or removed at any time during operation of the computer system (column 4, lines 50-54)).

54. With regards to claim 50, Garney teaches through Shaughnessy a system (a method can be a system) wherein said handheld device is a selected one of a cellular phone device and a handheld computing device

Garney teaches a design allowing a feature card (first device) to transfer and execute a driver on a computer system (second device) (column 3, line 63 – column 4, line 7, Garney). However, Garney does not disclose the wireless transfer of an image.

Shaughnessy teaches a design that allows for the transmission of digital images (column 4, line 26, Shaughnessy). In addition, Shaughnessy teaches how wireless communication resources such as cell phones are able to transmit and receive the digital images in the design (column 4, lines 23-29, Shaughnessy). Furthermore, a figure in Shaughnessy's design illustrates how the design allows the image to be transferred wirelessly from a phone to a portable wireless terminal (third device) (Figure 1, Shaughnessy).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Shaughnessy with those of Garney, to provide a computer system having an interface for receiving removable electronic feature cards that may be inserted or removed at any time during operation of the computer system (column 4, lines 50-54)).

Response to Remarks

The amendment received on August 23, 2006 has been carefully examined but is not deemed fully persuasive. The applicant amended the claims to claim that existence of multiple hosts for the first device. The applicant contends that the prior art teaches the existence of only a single host. The examiner disagrees with this contention. Garney states that the feature card (first device) preferably be of PCMCIA form (column 5, lines 55-65, Garney). It is well known by those skilled in the art that PCMCIA cards can be attached to any computer (host) with PCMCIA slots. They are designed to be removable and hence can be removed from one computer (host) and inserted into another. PCMCIA is a standard; hence one PCMCIA card can be connected to any one of a plurality of computers with PCMCIA slots. One benefit PCMCIA cards provide by being removable is providing resources (i.e. network card provides the resource of network connectivity means) to computers that otherwise lack that particular resource. Garney further supports this when it is stated, "the use of removable feature cards is particularly significant for portable computers or lap top computers... (column 1, lines 26-52, Garney). The applicant also contends that since Garney teaches only one host,

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the identification step is not taught. Again the examiner disagrees with this contention. First, the examiner is certain that multiple computers are available for use with PCMCIA cards. Second, Garney indicates in various portions of the prior art (including column 4, lines 8-20 and column 7, line 18 – column 8, line 53) where identifications are made. Identifications are needed since the feature (PCMCIA) card does not know what drivers are available within the host computer. It needs to determine if it can connect with the device and then what drivers are needed and not needed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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AC



JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER